

**Summative Assessment - I**

**Sample Question Paper**

**Class X**

**ENGLISH-Language and Literature**

**MM-80**

**Time: - 3 Hours**

**Note; - The paper is divided into four sections.**

<b>Section A</b>	<b>Reading comprehension</b>	<b>15 Marks</b>
<b>Section B</b>	<b>Writing</b>	<b>15 Marks</b>
<b>Section C</b>	<b>Grammar</b>	<b>15 Marks</b>
<b>Section D</b>	<b>Text Books</b>	<b>35 Marks</b>

**General Instruction – All questions are compulsory.**

**Marks are indicated against each question.**

**Section -A**

**(Reading -15 Marks)**

**Q 1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions by writing the options that you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheet.**  
**(5 Marks)**

Fifty years ago people ate ice cream only in summer .Now it is eaten all the year round. It originated in the Orient, centuries before English schoolboys first tasted it. Marco Polo saw people eating ice cream there and brought back the idea to Italy. From Italy the idea was carried to France, It became very popular in France with the rich, and an effort was even made to keep the recipes a secret from the common people. But, of course, they soon learned about this delicious new food and ice

cream became popular with everyone. Soon it spread all over the world. The first factory to manufacture ice cream was started in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1851. However, the real development of ice cream and the ice cream business didn't take place until after 1900 with new developments in refrigeration.

The basis of all ice cream is cream, milk or milk solids, sugar, and sometimes eggs. Vanilla, chocolate, berries, fruit ingredients, and nuts are added as flavors. This is the usual proportion of ingredients in ice cream: about 80 to 85 percent cream and milk products, 15 percent sugar, half to four and a half per cent flavoring, and three-tenths of one per cent stabilizer.

A small amount of gelatin is used in order to retain the smoothness of the ice cream by preventing the formation of ice crystals.

When you eat a third of a pint of vanilla ice cream, you are getting about as much calcium, protein, and vitamin B as are in half a cup of whole milk, and as much vitamin A and calories as are in one cup of milk.

**A. The major change towards Ice cream is that**

- i. it is eaten throughout the year
- ii. it is eaten as a desert
- iii. it is eaten in summer
- iv. it is eaten in winter

**B. Ice cream became popular with everyone**

- i. when the idea was carried from Italy to France
- ii. when English school boys tasted it
- iii. when the rich in France started eating it
- iv. when the common people learned about its recipe

**C. The introduction of refrigeration led to the**

- i. increased consumption of ice cream
- ii. development of the ice cream business
- iii. increase in the production of ice cream
- iv. improvement in the quality of ice cream

**D. The smoothness of ice cream is retained by**

- i. forming ice crystals
- ii. using a small amount of gelatin
- iii. using eggs
- iv. using cream and milk

**E. Find a word from the passage that means the same as “tasty”**

- i. recipes
- ii. gelatin
- iii. delicious
- iv. flavouring

**Q 2. Read the given poem carefully and answer the questions by writing options you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheet against the correct question number. (5 Marks)**

**PETE AT THE ZOO**

I wonder if the elephant  
Is lonely in his stall  
When all the boys and girls are gone  
And there is no shout at all,  
And there is not one to stamp before,  
No one to note his might.  
Does he hunch up as I do,  
Against the dark of night?

Gwendolyn Brooks

**A. From these lines we understand that the speaker:**

- i. is fond of the dark
- ii. is scared of being alone
- iii. enjoys being alone
- iv. hates being left alone in the dark

**B. The speaker wonders if the elephant is lonely because:**

- i. all the boys and girls have gone
- ii. the boys and girls are no longer playing with the elephant
- iii. the speaker has not visited the elephant
- iv. the speaker herself is lonely

**C. The elephant hunches up because**

- i. he is tired and lonely
- ii. his back is aching
- iii. he is frightened of the dark
- iv. he is frightened of the other animals

**D. With reference to the poem, what does '*might*' mean?**

- i. Uncertainty
- ii. Doubt
- iii. Strength
- iv. Ability

**E. The last two lines suggest that the poet**

- i. enjoys being alone as she finds the children too noisy
- ii. likes night because she is not very social
- iii. does not like night because it makes her feel lonely
- iv. does not like night because the elephant is not with her

**Q3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions by writing the option that you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheet.**

**(1X5 = 5 Marks)**

Unconsciousness is a state where a person appears to be in deep sleep from where he/ she cannot be awoken. The individual does not respond to any external stimuli, like sprinkling cold water on the face, and for that matter even painful ones like piercing with a pin, tingling a nerve etc. This insensible state is brought about by some interference in the normal functioning of the brain and the nervous system.

Unconsciousness when partial is called stupor and when complete is called coma. In cases of stupor, the individual can be roused with difficulty but the eyelids cannot be opened due to resistance by the individual. In a coma, however there is no response when an individual is being called, the lid can be opened without any resistance.

The usual case of unconsciousness includes fainting, sunstroke, concussion (brain injury), etc. Fainting is caused by the temporary reduction in the blood supply to the brain because of fright, unexpected good or bad news etc. People held up in stuffy places like the elevators often faint. A sudden fall in blood pressure can also cause fainting. The individual appears pale, becomes weak and slow, breathing becomes shallow and skin turns cold and clammy. Excessive summer heat can make the individual faint. Prolonged exposure to sun may cause sunstroke, which starts with headache, vomiting, dizziness, cramps or dryness of the throat.

Concussion commonly results in unconsciousness. Direct injury to the brain caused by either a blow on the head or a fall from a height etc may result in concussion. The patient may 'black out' for a short time. An individual could suddenly become unconscious due to a heart attack. The initial signs are vomiting, profuse sweating and pain on the left side of the chest.

**A. Unconsciousness is caused**

- i. by piercing with a pin
- ii. by tingling a nerve
- iii. by some interference in the normal functioning of the nervous system
- iv. by sprinkling cold water on the face

**B. Stupor is**

- i. complete unconsciousness
- ii. partial unconsciousness
- iii. deep sleep
- iv. also known as coma

**C. Temporary reduction in the blood supply to the brain usually results in**

- i. sleep
- ii. coma
- iii. fainting
- iv. low blood pressure

**D. The initial signs of heart attack are**

- i. vomiting, dizziness and cramps
- ii. low blood pressure and clod skin
- iii. pale face and weakness
- iv. vomiting, profuse sweating and pain on the left side of the chest

**E. A word in the passage which means the same as ‘opposition’ is**

- i. interference
- ii. resistance
- iii. reduction
- iv. concussion

### **Section-B**

**(Writing -15 Marks)**

**4. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper expressing your views about “The Right to Education” emphasising the importance of education in the life of people and the measures that the government should take to make it a reality. You are Shashank, a student of class X in Government Co-educational School, Kota.**

**(6 Marks)**

**OR**

**You are Shefali / Shashwat living in a hostel at Pune. Write a letter to your younger brother Pranjal advising him to behave in a disciplined manner and to follow the orders of his teachers during his trip to Jaipur with his class.**

**5. You are Mansi/ Manas, a student of Government Girls School, Dwarka. Your mother is employed in a bank. You feel that working mothers lead a challenging life and their children should play a supporting role. Prepare a speech in about 120 words to be delivered in the morning assembly of your school on the topic ‘Challenges of Working Mothers’ to make the students realize their role towards working mothers.**

**OR**

**Write an article to be published in your school magazine about the “Importance of Games and Yoga”. You are Siddarth of Government Girls Senior Secondary School, Sector 2 Rohini.**

**(6 Marks)**

**6. Anuj decided to write a story to be published in a magazine for children but due to high fever, he could not complete his story. Complete his story so that it could be given for publishing.**

**Once upon a time there lived a king in a palace. He was very handsome and smart but he was a great fool. One day he announced that -----** **(80 words)**

**OR**

**Write a report about ‘A Book Fair’ organised in your school by the National Book Trust mentioning details like number of stalls, kinds of books, response of students, discounts offered etc. You are Abhishek studying in classX of Government Model School, Shalimar Bagh, Delhi.. (80 words)**

**(3 Marks)**

## **SECTION-C**

### **GRAMMAR-15 Marks**

**7. Choose the most appropriate options from the ones given below to complete the following passage. Write the answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank number. Do not copy the whole passage. (1/2x6=3 Marks)**

Father wanted (a) \_\_\_\_\_ say something but the bus had started moving. I saw (b)\_\_\_\_\_ father receding into the distance. I saw(c)\_\_\_\_\_ the road we had come by looked like a giant motionless rope. Father(d)\_\_\_\_\_ use the same road to go back home. Simultaneously our journey started(e)\_\_\_\_\_ two opposite directions, with(f)\_\_\_\_\_ seated in the luxurious seat of a bus and father walking back with weary legs on the pebble stream road.

- |             |           |             |            |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| a. i) too   | ii)so     | iii)to      | iv)for     |
| b. i) his   | ii) my    | iii) her    | iv) him    |
| c i) if     | ii) which | iii) that   | iv)whether |
| d. i) could | ii) would | iii) should | iv) will   |
| e. i) at    | ii) in    | iii) of     | iv) for    |
| f. i) him   | ii) us    | iii) he     | iv) me     |

**Q 8 Rearrange the jumbled phrases to form meaningful sentences. The first one has been done for you as an example. Write only the answers in your answer sheet. (6 x 1/2= 3 Marks)**

And a very / the king / named Acanthus / talented sculptor / Pygmalion was /of Cyprus /of a village.

***Pygmalion was the king of Cyprus and a very talented sculptor of a village named Acanthus***

- had finished / he smiled / when he / the ivory statue / of a beautiful woman /one day.
- smile /at having found /it was / the innocent /new and unique / of a child / something
- by the beauty/ that /to worship it /he was / falling down / he felt like / so impressed/ on his knees / of the statue.
- that he /a masterpiece / and called / he realized / this beauty, / had created / Galatea.
- was a devoted / to the goddess / he prayed / to breathe life / into it / of Aphrodite,/ since he / follower.



- f. to life and / married her / after the goddess/ his wish, / Pygmalion / Galatea came / granted him.

**9. Read the following dialogue and then complete the report by choosing the correct options from the ones given below. Write your answers in your answer sheet with the correct blank number.**

**(1x3=3 Marks)**

**Do not copy the dialogue and the report:-**

Utkarsh: I have lost my wallet

Inspector: How did you lose it?

Utkarsh: My pocket was picked

Inspector: Where did it happen?

Utkarsh: In the local market, sir.

Utkarsh reported to the inspector (A)\_\_\_\_\_lost his wallet. The inspector asked him (B)\_\_\_\_\_Utkarsh replied(C)\_\_\_\_\_.The inspector further asked him where it had happened. Utkarsh replied that it had happened in the local market.

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| a. i) that I had                     | ii) that he had                        |
| iii) that he has                     | iv) that I have                        |
| b. i) how he has lost it             | ii) how he had lost it.                |
| iii) how had he lost it.             | iv) how he had lost that               |
| c. i) my pocket has been picked      | ii) if his pocket had been picked      |
| iii) that his pocket had been picked | iv) whether his pocket has been picked |

**10. Complete the following passage by choosing the correct passive forms of the verbs given in brackets from the alternatives given below the passage. Write only your answers in the answer sheet against the blank number.**

**(1x3=3 Marks)**

An exhibition (A)\_\_\_\_\_ (hold) in Andhra Pradesh. A young girl (B)\_\_\_\_\_ (ask) not to allow anyone to enter without a ticket. When Nehruji tried to enter without a ticket, she stopped him saying that no one (C)\_\_\_\_\_ (allow) to enter without a ticket.

- a. i) held                      ii) was held                      iii) is held                      iv) will be held
- b. i) asked                      ii) was asked                      iii) is asked                      iv) has asked
- c. i) allowed                      ii) was allow                      iii) was allowed                      iv) is allowed

**11. Complete the dialogue by choosing the correct alternative from those given below. Write your answers in the answer sheet against the correct number.**

**(1x3=3 Marks)**

Swati: Your sister is very beautiful. Please tell me(A)\_\_\_\_\_.

Mohit: I want to tell you (B)\_\_\_\_\_.

Swati: Then please tell me (C)\_\_\_\_\_.

Mohit: She is in fact my niece who has come to spend her holidays with us.

- a. i) what she was doing                      ii) what was she doing?
- iii) what she is doing                      iv) what is she doing?
- b. i) if she was not his sister                      ii) whether is she not my sister
- iii) that she is not my sister                      iv) that she was not my sister
- c. i) who she is                      ii) whose she is.
- iii) who is she                      iv) whom she is

## SECTION-D

(Text Books-35 Marks)

**12. (a) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions by writing the option that you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheet.**

**(4Marks)**

The class roared. I had to laugh too though I'd nearly exhausted my ingenuity on the topic of chatterboxes. It was time to come up with something else, something original. My friend, Sanne who is good at poetry, offered to help me write the essay from beginning to end in verse and I jumped for joy. Mr. Keesing was trying to play a joke on me with this ridiculous subject, but I'd make sure the joke was on him.

**A. The class laughed heavily because\_\_\_\_\_**

- a. the teacher had cracked a joke
- b. a student had fallen down
- c. the teacher had made fun of a student
- d. the teacher had given a funny homework to Anne.

**B. This time Anne decided to counter the insult**

- a. by insulting the teacher
- b. by insulting the students who laughed at her
- c. by writing the essay in verse as a joke on the teacher.
- d. by writing a short story about the teacher

**C. This incident reveals that Anne was**

- a. revengeful and nasty
- b. creative and mischievous.
- c. selfish and unsocial.
- d. imaginative and insulting.

**D. Find out a word from the passage which means the same as 'tired'.**

- a. ridiculous
- b. exhausted
- c. ingenuity
- d. chatterbox

- 12 (b) Read the following passage carefully and answer the question by writing the option that you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheet.(4 Marks)**

With a satisfied expression, he regarded the field of ripe corn with its flowers, draped in a curtain of rain. But suddenly a strong wind began to blow and along with the rain very large hailstones began to fall. These truly did resemble new silver coins. The boys, exposing themselves to the rain, ran out to collect the frozen pearls.

It's really getting bad now," exclaimed the man." I hope it passes quickly." It did not pass quickly. For an hour the hail rained on the house, the gardens, hill side, the cornfield, on the whole valley. The field was white, as if covered with salt.

**A. Lencho looked satisfied because-----**

- a. the fields were green.
- b. the corn was ready for harvesting.
- c. it had started raining.
- d. the harvest was quite good.

**B. "the frozen pearls" refers to-----**

- a. white pearls kept in the fridge.
- b. pearls frozen to look beautiful.
- c. hail stones.
- d. big rain drops.

**C. The field was white because-----**

- a. white plants were growing there.
- b. it was covered with salt.
- c. it was covered with hail stones.
- d. it was painted white.

**D. Find a word in the passage which means the same as 'to look like'**

- a. expression
- b. hailstones
- c. resemble
- d. draped

- 13. Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions by writing the options that you consider the most appropriate in your answer sheet.**  
**[Attempt any two] (2x3=6 Marks)**

**a. But if it had to perish twice,  
I think I know enough of hate  
To say that for destruction ice  
Is also great  
And would suffice.**

**A. "It" here refers to -----**

- a. hate
- b. love
- c. world
- d. life

**B. The poet compares hate to ice because**

- a. both represent lack of warmth and love.
- b. both are destructive.
- c. both are found in life.
- d. both are opposed to fire and desire.

**C. The rhyming scheme of the poem is**

- a. a b a b a
- b. a a a b b
- c. a a b b a
- d. a b b a b

**b. Money is external**

**He is learning, well behind his desperate eyes,  
The epistemology of loss, how to stand up  
Knowing what every man must one day know  
And most know many days, how to stand up.**

**A. The 'He' in the above lines is**

- a. a child
- b. an infant
- c. a young man
- d. an old man

**B. He is learning**

- a. to be like a grown up
- b. to be happy
- c. to deal with loss
- d. not to lose things

**C. The big truth of life that he learns is**

- a. not to lose things
- b. to value things
- c. to lose and forget
- d. the need to understand the nature of loss

**c. I think I could turn and live with animals, they are  
so placid and self-contain'd,  
I stand and look at them long and long.**

**A. The poet wishes**

- a. to live in a jungle
- b. to be like animals
- c. to live with animals
- d. celebrate with animals

**B. The poet likes animals because**

- a. they are strong and swift
- b. they are beautiful and elegant
- c. they are wise and intelligent
- d. they are calm and self-reliant

**C. Thinking about animals, the poet feels**

- a. jealous
- b. happy
- c. melancholic
- d. thoughtful

**14. Answer any three of the following questions in 40-50 words each (2x3= 6 Marks)**

1. Nelson Mandela speaks of twin obligations. What are they?
2. What did the hungry seagull find on the ledge? How did he feel?
3. Where did Wanda Petronski usually sit? Why?
4. What were Anne's views about writing a diary? Why did she write it?

**15. Answer the following question in about 80 words. (5 Marks)**

The systems of government in Mandela's country in the first decade, and in the final decade of the twentieth century were a total contrast. What were the differences?

**OR**

The pilot in the Black Aeroplane had a supernatural experience. What was it?

**16. Answer the following question in about 80 words. (4 Marks)**

Mrs. Pumphrey was responsible for Tricki's illness. Justify.

**OR**

Appearances can be very misleading. How did Fowler discover this truth?

**17. Answer any two of the following questions in 40-50 words each (2x3 = 6 Marks)**

- a) Why did Hari think it would be easy to deceive Anil?
- b) How did the lady in red convince Horace to open the lock?
- c) What important documents did Ausable have in his possession?

**EXAMINATION SPECIFICATIONS**  
**English Language and Literature**  
**Code No. 184**  
**CLASS – X**

Division of Syllabus for Term I (April-September)		Total Weightage Assigned
Summative Assessment I		
Section	Marks	20%
Reading	15	
Writing	15	
Grammar	15	
Literature	35	
Formative Assessment		20%
TOTAL		40%

Division of Syllabus for Term II (October-March)		Total Weightage Assigned
Summative Assessment II		
Section	Marks	40%
Reading	15	
Writing	15	
Grammar	15	
Literature	35	
Formative Assessment		20%
TOTAL		60%

**Note:**

1. The total weightage assigned to Summative Assessment (SA I&II) IS 60%. The total weightage assigned to Formative Assessment (FA1, 2, 3, &4) is 40%. Out of the 40% assigned to Formative Assessment, 10% weightage is assigned to conversation skills (5% each in Term I&II) and 10% weightage to the Reading Project (at least 1 Book is to be read in each term and the Project will carry a weightage of 5% in each term)
2. The Summative Assessment I and Summative Assessment II is for eighty marks. The weightage assigned to Summative Assessment I is 20% and the weightage assigned to Summative Assessment II is 40%.



## SECTION A: READING

**15 Marks**  
**30 periods**

**Qs 1-3 Three unseen passages** of total 500 words followed by 15 marks Multiple Choice Questions of 1 mark each. Out of the 15 marks, **3 marks will be for vocabulary**. The questions will test inference, evaluation and analysis. The passages may be extracts from poetry/ factual/ literary/ discursive texts.

## Section B: WRITING

**15 Marks**  
**40 periods**

**Q 4 Letter Writing: One out of two letters (formal/informal/email)** in not more than **100 words** based on verbal stimulus and context provided.

Types of letter: Informal – personal, such as to family and friends.

Formal – letters to the Editor.

Email – formal letters to principal of the school or to the editor of a Newspaper or a Magazine.

**6 Marks**

**Q 5 Writing** an article, speech or debate based in visual or verbal stimulus in not more than 120 words (One out of two). **6 Marks**

**Q 6 Writing** a short composition in the form of **dialogue writing/story or report** of minimum **80 words (One out of two)**. **3 Marks**

## Section C: GRAMMAR

**15 Marks**  
**45 periods**

**This section will assess Grammar items in context for 5 marks. It will carry 5 questions of 3 marks each.**

**Qs 7-11.** A variety of short questions involving the use of particular structures within a context. Text types used will include gap – filling, sentence-completion, sentence-reordering, dialogue-completion and sentence-transformation (including combining sentences). The Grammar syllabus will include the following areas in class IX:

1. Tenses
2. Modals (have to/had to, must, should, need, ought to and their negative forms)
3. Use of passive voice
4. Subject – verb concord
5. Reporting
  - (i). Commands and requests
  - (ii). Statements
  - (iii). Questions

6. Clauses:
  - (i) Noun clauses
  - (ii) Adverb clauses of condition and time
  - (iii) Relative clauses

7. Determiners, and
8. Prepositions

Note: No separate marks are allotted for any of the grammatical items listed above.

All questions will be **multiple choice questions**. The questions will be based on a sample of grammar items taught in class IX.

#### **Section D: TEXT BOOKS**

**35 Marks**  
**95 periods**

#### **First Flight-NCERT Text Book for Class IX**

**25 Marks**

**Q 12 Two** reference to context **Multiple Choice Questions** from Prose or Play.

Up to one mark in each extract will be for vocabulary, at least one question will be used for testing local and global comprehension and one question will be in interpretation.

**(20-30 words)**

**4x2= 8 Marks**

**Q 13 Two out of three** reference to context stanza from a poem followed by 3 **Multiple Choice Questions** to test local and global comprehension of the set text.) **(20-30 words)**

**3x2=6 Marks**

**Q 14 Three out of four Short Answer questions** based on Prose or Play to test local and global comprehension of theme and ideas. **(40-50 words)**

**2x3=6 Marks**

**Q 15 One out of two Long Answer questions** extrapolative in nature based on prose or Play.  
**(Upto 80 words)**

**5 Marks**

#### **Footprints without Feet: NCERT Supplementary Reader for Class IX**

**10 Marks**

**Q 16 One out of Two Long Answer Questions** from Supplementary Reader to interpret, evaluate and analyse character, plot or situations occurring in the lessons to be answered in about **80 words**.

**4 Marks**

**Q 17 Two out of three Short Answer Type Questions** based on factual aspects, interpretation or evaluation of a lesson. **(40-50 words)**

**3x2=6 Marks**

## **Syllabus for SA I**

<b>Literature Reader (First Flight)</b>
<b>PROSE</b>
1. A Letter to God
2. Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom
3. His First Flight (Lesson)
4. Black Aero Plane
5. From the Diary of Anne Frank
6. Hundred Dresses – I
7. Hundred Dresses – II
<b>POETRY</b>
1. Dust of Snow: Fire and Ice
2. A Tiger in the zoo
3. How to tell Wild Animals
4. The Ball Poem
<b>Supplementary Reader (Footprints without Feet)</b>
1. A Triumph of Surgery
2. The Thief's Story
3. The Midnight Visitor
4. A Question of Trust